

I. Natural, Biological, and Cultural Resources

C. Vegetation

1. Land Use Plan Decisions.

Identify desired future conditions for vegetative resources, including the desired mix of vegetative types, structural stages and landscape and riparian functions, and provide for native plant, fish, and wildlife habitats. Designate priority plant species and habitats, including Special Status Species and populations of plant species recognized as significant for at least one factor such as density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character, or age. Identify the actions and areawide use restrictions needed to achieve desired vegetative conditions.

2. Implementation Decisions.

Identify site-specific vegetation management practices such as allotment grazing systems, vegetation treatments, or manipulation methods including fuels treatments to achieve desired plant communities, as well as integrated vegetation management techniques to rehabilitate weed infestations or otherwise control noxious and invasive weeds.

3. Notices, Consultations, and Hearings:

Consult under Section 7 of the ESA, along with parallel State ESA laws or agreements as applicable, for all actions that may affect listed species or designated critical habitat or that may adversely affect proposed species' critical habitat (see Section I.G of this Appendix and BLM Handbook H-6840).

Consult, coordinate, and comply with tribes, Federal agencies, and State and local governments regarding smoke management where required by the Clean Air Act, E.O. 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards), and State Implementation Plans.

Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and federally recognized tribes regarding anticipated vegetation management actions that have the potential to affect cultural resources, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (BLM Manual 8140).

H. Fish and Wildlife

1. *Land Use Plan Decisions.*

Acknowledging the States' roles in managing fish and wildlife and working in close coordination with State wildlife agencies, describe existing and desired population and habitat conditions for major habitat types that support a wide variety of game and nongame species. Designate priority species and habitats, including Special Status Species, and populations of fish or wildlife species recognized as significant for at least one factor such as density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character, or age. Identify actions and areawide use restrictions needed to achieve desired population and habitat conditions while maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationships. (Also see Section G above for Special Status Species management.)

2. *Implementation Decisions.*

Identify site-specific actions, such as riparian fencing, guzzler placement, fuels management, etc., needed to manage ecosystems for all species and habitat for special status species.

3. *Notices, Consultations, and Hearings.*

Consult under Section 7 of the ESA, along with parallel State ESA laws or agreements as applicable, for all actions that may affect listed species or designated critical habitat or that may adversely affect proposed species critical habitat (see Section I.G of this Appendix and BLM Handbook H-6840).

J. Fire Management

1. Land Use Plan Decisions.

Identify landscape level fire management goals and objectives, including desired wildland fire conditions. Describe desired wildland fire conditions using Fire Regime Condition Class or other approved method of description.

Identify the suite of management strategies/actions (including public and fire fighter safety, appropriate management response, hazardous fuels treatments, prevention and mitigation methods) that can be used to meet desired future conditions and underlying land use allocations. Include a description of areas that are suitable for wildland fire use for resource benefit and areas where wildland fire use is not appropriate due to social, economic, political, or resource constraints (for example, Wildland Urban Interface). Identify the type of wildland fire management activity needed to meet desired future conditions. For analysis purposes, identify anticipated maximum burned acres and treatment acres projected for the life of the plan for the following: wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire treatments, nonfire fuels treatments and post-fire rehabilitation actions.

Identify criteria that will be used for establishing fire management priorities. Public and fire fighter safety is always the number one priority during fire management activities.

Identify restrictions on fire management practices (including both wildfire suppression and fuels management) if any are needed to protect natural or cultural resource values. Restrictions may be structured to allow the local manager the flexibility to apply restrictions on a seasonal or annual basis, based on resource conditions, weather factors, and operational capability.

Best management practices may be developed in conjunction with land use planning efforts. Some or all of these practices may be identified as land use plan decisions.

2. Implementation Decisions.

Describe site-specific fire management objectives and actions needed to meet the broadscale land use plan level fire management goals and objectives.

Describe site-specific fuels treatment actions and projects (for example, wildland fire use, prescribed fire, mechanical thinning, biological and chemical) including their location, size and specific layout and design features.

Identify constraints and acceptable tactics for protection of sensitive sites.

Use Land Use Plan criteria to establish priorities, for fire prevention, fire preparedness, fire suppression, fuels management, and post-fire rehabilitation.

Establish a long-term plan for fire prevention, fuels treatment and vegetative restoration. Modify preparedness and protection strategies based on treatments implemented, and new and emerging resource issues.

Identify prescription parameters/thresholds for suppression, wildland fire use and prescribed fire.

For additional guidance, see Fire Management Plan Template guidance (Instruction Memorandum Office of Fire & Aviation 2003-038) and BLM Prescribed Fire Management Handbook (H-9214-1).

3. Notices, Consultations, and Hearings.

Consult, coordinate, and comply with tribes, Federal agencies, and State and local governments regarding smoke management where required by the Clean Air Act, E.O. 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards), and State Implementation Plans.

Consult and coordinate with adjacent tribes, Federal agencies, and State and local governments to establish protection and fuels management priorities.

Consult under Section 7 of the ESA, along with parallel State ESA laws or agreements as applicable, for all actions that may affect listed species or designated critical habitat or that may adversely affect proposed species' critical habitat (see Section I.G of this Appendix and BLM Handbook H-6840).

Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and federally recognized tribes regarding anticipated fire management actions that have the potential to affect cultural resources, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (BLM Manual 8140).